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THE MILITARY VS THE JUDICIARY. HOW RADICALISM LIVES.

In view of the extraordinary powers exercised by the Supreme Court in its opinion in the Wilmington City Charter case, a brief reference to the history of the Radical party may not be uninteresting.

For the first three years of its existence brute force was relied upon to accomplish its ends, coupled with insult of the grossest character. In 1868 the white women of the State were grossly insulted by the advice to Radical candidates to throw their arms around them when their husbands were not present. In the same year the white leaders were threatened openly with assassination and the destruction of their homes from the vengeance of the negroes. In 1869 the Radical Governor openly proclaimed his power to suspend laws at his own pleasure. In the Shoffner Bill was passed empowering the Governor to declare any county in the State in insurrection and thereupon followed the Kirk war, during which a Radical Governor asked a Radical Congress, and got a Radical President to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and citizens of the State might be tried before military tribunals and executed. In the same year the Radical party declared publicly that if he were "menaced", certain leading Democrats who could be named, would be instantly put to death."

Then the people rose in their might and the days of force passed away.—Then came the age of fraud.

Until 1870 the Radical party was upheld by the military arm of the government, since then the burden has fallen upon the Judiciary. Violence is now discouraged. Partizan rage can no longer carried at the point of the bayonet, but are reached at the ballot box, so-called. How well the men now upon the bench of the Supreme Court have served the party that placed them there, the recent decision in the Wilmington City Charter case plainly shows. The members of the Court and their party are in perfect accord. The one has never disappointed the other.

But it is time, we think, for those who do not belong to that party to pause and consider whether it be not prudent to break up that intimate alliance that has long existed between the party and the Court.

Five years ago the people put an end to bayonet rule in North Carolina. Let not now time they should put an end to Court rule also. Have the men, who by the help of 70,000 ignorant negroes, sign themselves judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina the interests of the people of North Carolina any more at heart than had Holden and Kirk and Canby and Sickles? We rather think these negro-made judges are a stench in the nostrils of the people of North Carolina.

DO WE NEED A CONVENTION, AND WHY?

The delegates to the Convention will be elected in August, and the Convention will meet in Raleigh on the first Monday in September. This is a part of the law of the land. It is no longer a question whether we shall have a Convention or not. That much is settled, and settled beyond all possible dispute by the Act of Assembly. The only question now is whether the Convention shall be a Radical Convention or whether it shall be a Democratic Convention. The Radicals say the Constitution needs no changing and they propose for the Convention to adjourn without doing anything. The Democrats say the Constitution does need changing and insist that the delegates shall do the work for which the Convention was called by the Legislature. Some of the work before that body we find so well pointed out in the last Goldsboro *Messenger* that we give our readers the benefit thereof. The *Messenger* says:

The defects in the present Constitution are so many and so manifest, that almost every person of ordinary intelligence without reference to party politics, concedes that it needs to be materially altered and amended. The organic law of the State should be so plain, precise, harmonious and logical in its form and phrases that the plainest mind can understand it, and to leave as little as possible to inference and legislative and judicial construction. It is intended and ought to be the bulwark of the people's rights and liberties. To the extent that any of its provisions are left to inference or construction, to that extent are the rights of the people, and often their most valuable rights, left to the whim and caprice of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative officers, moved sometimes by the corrupt influence of party zeal and sometimes others, by ignorance and stupidity.

Our present Constitution is on all hands admitted to be flagrantly liable to many objections; it is loose, illogical, contradictory and absurd in many of its provisions, so much so, that a distinguished lawyer has said of it in his solemn opinion, that it "is a mass of CONFUSIONS AND CONTRADICTIONS."

So great are the difficulties that have arisen in the practical working of the Judicial system inaugurated under it, that it is not surprising that the present Supreme Court at almost every session is called upon to frame new codes arising out of contradictory clauses in the Constitution, and "JUDICIAL LEGISLATION" must be exercised to effect harmony—a doctrine unheard of in former days in the jurisprudence of the State, and one that seems to us at variance with the theory of Republican Government in which the functions of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative departments are supposed to be distinct and separate.

In almost every county, suits are brought and prosecuted through the several courts, with much expense, to ascertain the rights of the citizen under the conflicting provisions; and we have seen the Supreme Court in several instances, compelled, virtually, to make sections of the Constitution, in order to reconcile irreconcilable provisions. Whatever may be the character and learning of the Judiciary, it is dangerous in the extreme, that the most valuable rights of the citizen should depend upon an organic law so uncertain and conflicting in its terms as that five men must have the power by construction so to change and amend it. This objection alone is sufficient to warrant this prompt action of the people. The Reports of the Supreme Court are accessible to all, and fully sustain what we have said on the subject.

The present Constitution has completely overturned and abolished our old system of jurisprudence, and introduced a new one in no sense adapted to the wants, habits, tastes, convenience or economy of our people, and it may be said of it most truly, that it is loose, uncertain, insecure and illegal, giving rise to interminable litigation and endless "judicial" legislation. Fully one-third of the cases that go before the Supreme Court, we are told, go there upon questions of practice and construction, growing out of the "Code," and which brings justice and satisfaction to nobody. This is not only the case in North Carolina, but it is the experience of New York and Rhode Island where it prevails.

It may be further said that it is corrupting in its tendencies to the Bench, the bar and officers of the Court. The election of judges by the people of the respective Districts affords the amplest opportunity for corrupting Judges.—They should be appointed by the Legislature for a term of years, and not be eligible to reappointment at the expiration of the first term. Again the Judges should be made to rotate,—exchange Districts.

The township system in each county is likewise exceedingly cumbersome and expensive, and quite as complicated. It gives great confusion and litigation wherever the attempt is made to carry out its provisions, which is never done, and could not be done without additional hardships to our people—it is not needed here, however well it may adapted to a densely populated and wealthy country like New England. Here in the east our people must submit to ignorant negro Magistrates, who cannot write a warrant, negro school Committeemen who can neither read nor write, negro Constables and clerks. A change in the Constitution is necessary to afford the needed relief in this important particular.

Many other deficiencies and absurdities we propose to notice hereafter. There are altogether too many officers. We need less of these and better ones. The remedy for all which is in and through a Convention of true-hearted North Carolinians. Our Constitution would not be what it now is if our people had framed it. But more than one-third of the white voters of North Carolina were disfranchised when the Constitution was adopted, and only five Democrats were members of the Convention. It is the handiwork, in a great measure, of ignorant, unprincipled adventurers, who had not the inclination to consult the wants, tastes and necessities of the people, nor the capacity to put together disjointed parts taken from other Constitutions. It is a shame of every North Carolinian that adventurers, who have since left the State with ill-gotten riches, feeling no interest in us, have made the Constitution under which the State has been ruined, and such an absurdity as it is.

THE CANBY CONSTITUTION AND THE DYING HOURS OF THE CONVENTION THAT FRAMED IT.

To freshen the recollections of our people in regard to the formation of the Constitution that the Radical party now affect to worship as the perfection of reason, we present to our readers two accounts of the closing hours of the Convention that gave it birth. General MILES then in command in the State and who it will be seen took part in the disgraceful orgies is the same man who manacled JEFFERSON DAVIS while a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. General LITTLEFIELD another participant is the notorious railroad thief and swindler, now a fugitive from justice. Mr. RODMAN, who "threw his whole soul into the melody" as he and others, black and white, of the "dirty concern" yelled forth "John Brown's soul is marching on," is now upon the bench of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and has just declared our City Charter unconstitutional. KALVIN J., is Calvin J. Cowles, the president of the "dirty concern". The "Jaybird from Washington," was E. W. Jones, afterwards Judge—the one who had to resign his office to escape impeachment for drunkenness.

The first account we print was sent to us by telegram as follows:

RALEIGH, N. C., 17 March, 1868.

"The Constitutional Convention adjourned to-day. The closing scenes last night and this morning were very discreditable. After the ceremony of signing the Constitution was gone through with (the Conservatives having refused to sign it, retired from the hall) the capitol bell was ordered to be rung in honor of the event. The floor was then cleared and the black and white Radicals joined hands, in honest social equality forming a circle and commenced a sort of a cornfield dance, singing such songs as "Old John Brown's Soul is Marching On," and "Hang Jeff Davis on a Sour Apple Tree." The greatest disorder prevailed. * * * * Gen. Littlefield, who had been manipulating the financial schemes of the Convention among others, made a glorification speech and closed by calling upon the body to aid him in singing "Old John Brown's Soul is Marching On," which was done, and were followed by other songs of the same disgraceful character."

The next account we print is taken from the Raleigh *Sentinel* as follows:

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, [SO-CALLED.]—THE DISGRACEFUL CLOSING SCENES.!—CORNFIELD DANCE AND ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—HAM-RADICALISM IN ITS GLORY.

After the members present had affixed their signatures to the new Constitution on Monday night, Tourgee moved to take a recess for a quarter of an hour, flourishing, at the same time in his hand, a Freedman's Bureau song book.

The motion being put was carried, and Tourgee then repaired to the Secretary's desk and struck up the song, "We'll rally around the flag, boys."

Immediately the desk was surrounded by a crowd of inside and outside negroes, of both white and black complexions, who lent all the power of their lungs to the Chorus.

As the song continued the excitement increased—hands were joined all around and a regular African cornfield dance ensued.

Each man commenced singing his own song. Among the ditties that could be distinguished in the terrific din were such as "Sal's in the garden sifting sand," "Come out of the wilderness," "Yallow gal can't you come out to night," "Hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree," "Old John Brown," "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," "Sound the trembler," &c., &c.

This Bedlam scene was kept up until sheer fatigue induced the participants to stop for breathing time.

Some staggered to their seats—others resting their bones on the floor. Kalvin J. thoroughly blown, managed to crawl to the chair, and closing his eyes and leaning his head gracefully back he yielded up himself up to dignified repose.

For some moments a deep silence reigned over the house. All seemed to be asleep. Not a sound could be heard to disturb the solemn stillness save now and then a deep and long-drawn snore from the "archives of gravity."

Presently Kalvin J. started up, rubbing his eyes, and gazing wildly over the hall, convulsively clutching his hammer and brought it down with a thundering rap, and in an awful voice sungout "*Delegates arise* resume your seats and come to order straightway."

This started the *animules*. Various grunts, snarls and growls were indulged in and full half an hour passed before their keeper could get them in performing order.

Three or four ordinances for providing fat places for different pets both black and white were read and passed when another motion for recess was put and carried.

A scene somewhat similar but a great deal worse if possible than the first ensued and continued up to the hour of adjournment.

At 7 o'clock next morning the show again opened. The *animules* came creeping out of their cages, one by one, looking a good deal used up.

No business was transacted until about half past 9 o'clock when some two or three more ordinances of the same character were passed.

Another recess being taken, Col. Heaton took the chair and loud calls were made for Gen. Miles, who being a bashful man excused himself in a few remarks. Gen. Littlefield being called on arose and expatiated "*a la spread eagle*" and concluded his harangue by singing something to the tune of "Old John Brown's Soul is Marching on," the house at his request joining in the chorus.

The Jaybird from Washington and the Ready Relief Judge (would-be) of the Supreme Court, Mr. Rodman, threw their whole souls into the melody. Byrnes, the fat Secretary, and others, being called upon for songs, proceeded to regale the *Constitutional* and dignified Convention with "Sherman's March to the Sea" and other songs appropriate to the occasion of celebrating the framing of a Constitution for the free white people of North Carolina.

These disgraceful scenes, disgusting even had they been enacted in a brothel, were kept up until, in the language of Mr. Williams of Sampson, the "dirty concern" adjourned, subject to the call of the President and Secretary.

THE USURPATIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT. THE WILMINGTON CITY CASE.

There is far more involved in the fate of the Wilmington City bill than the mere decision that an Act of Assembly in reference to a city charter is unconstitutional. If this were all the question would be one of such purely local importance as to be worth little consideration beyond the city limits. But this is not all. There is not a man, woman or child in the State from Cherokee to Currituck, no matter how poor or obscure, who has not as deep an interest in this question a she largest property owner resident in the city of Wilmington can possibly have. It is not as Wilmingtonians then, but as North Carolinians that we speak.

Why do we say this? We say it because the Court in declaring the Wilmington charter void, has usurped powers utterly subversive of both the form and the substance of our government. Nor have these usurpations been accomplished without the purpose to render the Court absolute master in all things in North Carolina. Will the people rouse themselves to the danger that threatens their dearest rights?

What are the facts? While the Radical party was in possession of all the departments of the government, the Legislature and the Governor went their own ways lawless though they were, undisturbed by the judiciary. And even when the Governor with violent hand and insolent speech, defied the highest judicial tribunal in the State, the Chief Justice himself could do no more than meekly respond, as if a too willing virgin yielding herself to her ravisher, that he was entirely "exhausted". But in 1870 the people rescued the Legislature from Radical clutches and would have rescued the Executive and the Judicial Departments also, but they had been too thoroughly imbedded in the Constitution by the cunning hands of its unscrupulous framers. And what followed? Was the Democratic Legislature permitted to proceed in peace in its efforts to afford relief to the people, lawful though they were? Did the judiciary remain prostrate in passive exhaustion? Not at all, but still like the too willing maiden, when everything had been accomplished, it rose up with a great shout over its outraged virtue. Recovering at once from its exhaustion, with the advent of a Democratic Legislature, it seemed inspired with new life and new vigor Indeed, the difference in the Court, before and after the great event in 870, was very great. When the Radical Kirk war was to be stopped, the Court was exhausted, but when a Democratic Legislature was to be defied the Court was lusty and vigorous enough.

After the Legislature had gotten well under way, barely a twelvemonth elapsed ere a case was made up and a decision rendered by the Court taking from the Democratic Legislature and conferring upon the Radical Governor a large part of its powers. We refer, of course, to the case of Clark vs. Stanly, 66 N. C. Rep. p. 59. This was at January Term, 1872. There was no judicial exhaustion then. The maiden was then amply able to defend her virtue. But that was not sufficient, the powers of the Democratic Legislature must be still further curtailed or Radical rule must come to an end in North Carolina. Accordingly another twelvemouth had scarce passed ere another case was before the Court and a decision rendered entirely stripping the Legislature of every possible attribute of sovereignty and reducing that body to a paltry limited agency almost utterly impotent for good. There was no judicial exhaustion then. The maiden was still able to guard her virtue. This decision struck boldly at the very root and foundation of the government, and it was, so to speak, a wholesale blow that will work a thorough revolution if permitted to stand. Of course we refer to the case of Nichols vs. McKee, 68 N. C. Reports, p. 429. This was at January Term, 1873.

The Court expressly declared the Wilmington charter to be void, because the wards of the city did not contain, as near as might be, in its opinion, an equal number of voters. Now, if the Court possesses this power over the wards of a city, it undoubtedly possesses it over the Congressional, the Judicial and the Senatorial Districts of the State. The same principle that gives the power to the Court in one case, gives it in the other cases also What then becomes of the Legislature? Does it not become a mere machine to effect the wisnes of the Court at the peril, if it do not so, of having its action annulled? Everybody who knows anything of the facts knows that there are no two Congressional Districts, no two Judicial Districts and no two Senatorial Districts in the State having an equal number of voters. And yet if the decision in the Wilmington City case be correct the Court has the right to declare all these Districts unconstitutional because of inequality of representation.

Is there any man so blind as not to see the danger that threatens us, as not to know, with this power over these Districts in its hands, the Court can change and control in a great degree the political complexion of our State Senate, of our Members of Congress and of our Judges? Does any sane man believe the Court will not exercise this power for partizan purposes? Has it not already exercised it and has not that first exercise of it been to take the control of the city of Wilmington from the white people and keep it in the hands of the negroes and their allies? Does any man doubt if by any mischance the Convention shall adjourn without altering the Constitution or abolishing the Court that the Congressional the Judicial and the Senatorial apportionments will share the fate of the Wilmington ward apportionment and that we shall have Radical Senators, Radical Congressmen and Radical Judges where we now have Democratic ones?

Now, this decision, upon which so much depends, is in accordance with th Constitution or it is not. If it be in accordance therewith, the Constitution ought at the earliest possible time to be changed; and this can be done only by means of the Convention. If it be not in accordance with the Constitution then the Court is either corrupt or ignorant or both and ought to be abolished at the earliest possible moment; and this can only be done by the Convention. We cannot forget that Pearson and Rodman and Reade and Settle, four of the five who constitute the Court, have ere now proved recreant when the life of the State was in deadly peril. We cannot forget the dark days of Holden and his spies and Kirk and his cut throats. Let us then see to it that our friends have control of the Convention and avert the danger while happily it is yet in our power. The evil is plain but thank Heaven the remedy is no less so.

COLUMBUS

The Radicals of Columbus County met at Whiteville on Saturday last for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Convention, but adjourned without doing so. They concluded to leave the field open for Col George to walk over the course.

The impudent and ridiculous effort of these Radicals to get a prominent Democrat to run as an independent Candidate was a miserable failure. They most assuredly misto man. No gentleman in North Carolina has less material in his composition to make a disorganizer, nor is there one who is actuated by a higher sense of honor or is more devoted to principle.

A club of young gentlemen from Salisbury will make a tour of the mountains of this State in a short time.

Gov. Brogden has appointed as Directors of the N. C. R. R., on the part of the State, the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. A. Smith, R. Barringer, John C. McDonald, S. H. Wiley, W. R. Albright, Henry W. Fries, N. H. D. Wilson and R. F. Patterson, with G. W. Welker as State proxy.

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From the Raleigh News.

The University of North Carolina.

The committee of nine Trustees of the University appointed to take steps for reopening the University on the first Monday of September next, met in Raleigh on the 30th June, and continued in session three days. There were present Messrs. Kemp P. Battle, Chairman, B. F. Moore, Rev. N. McKay, P. C. Cameron, D. M. Carter and W. L. Saunders.

The faculty elect were present by invitation: Rev. Dr. C. Phillips, Prof. J. DeB. Hooper, Prof. A. W. Mangum, Prof. A. F. Redd, Prof. Geo. T. Winston.

The Faculty were requested to make a report of what in their judgment is necessary to carry into effect the object proposed, whereupon they retired and after deliberating submitted a provisional report, which with amendments adopted after consultation, was approved and the Chairman of the Committee was authorized to publish the same.

The following is the amended report, which will be subject to revision:

To the Trustees of the University of North Carolina the Faculty make the following provisional report, which may contain suggestions requiring the modifications of experience:

They recommend that each professor control the teachings of his own department, within a time allotted to him by the Faculty.

That these departments be combined so as to form four regular courses of study, each leading to a degree of the University.

That students be invited to avail themselves of the instructions given by the professors even if they do not seek a diploma. To such students certificates of proficiency may be given by the teachers in the several departments. This shall be known as the Optional Course.

That the degrees granted to students of the University be Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Agriculture, and Master of Arts.

That the course of study for a Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) shall be as follows, for each week of instruction:

1st Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 5 in Latin, 5 in Greek and 1 in Bible.

2nd Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 4 in Latin, 4 in Greek, 2 in History and 1 in Bible.

3rd Year—3 recitations in Natural Philosophy, 3 in Chemistry, 3 in French, 3 in German, 2 in Logic and Rhetoric and 1 in Bible.

4th Year—3 recitations in Astronomy, 3 in Mineralogy, and Geology and Chemistry, and 8 in Mental and Moral Science, International and Constitutional Law, Political Economy and English Literature.

That the course for Bachelor of Science (B. S.) shall be:

1st. Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 5 in English, 2 in History, 3 in French and 1 in Bible.

2d Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 3 in Chemistry, 3 in German, 2 in Logic and Rhetoric, 2 in Zoology and 1 in Bible.

3d Year—3 recitations in Natural Philosophy, 3 in Astronomy, 3 in Mineralogy and Geology, 5 in Mental Science, &c., and 1 in Bible.

That the course for Bachelor of Agricultur (B of Agr.) shall be:

1st Year—5 recitations in Mathematics, 5 in English, 2 in History, 2 in Botany and 1 in Bible.

2d Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 3 in Chemistry, 2 in Logic and Rhetoric, 2 in Zoology, 3 in Agriculture and 1 in Bible.

3rd Year—3 recitations in Mineralogy and Geology, 3 in Political Economy and Constitutional Law, 8 in Agriculture, Engineering, &c., and 1 in Bible.

That Military Tactics be taught to all the students of these three courses.

That there shall be prescribed an advanced course of studies, upon a satisfactory examination, in which a graduate of Arts may obtain the degree of A. M.

That the requisites for admission into the course of Arts be a competent knowledge of the elements of the English language and of Geography—of Arithmetic and Algebra through equations of the 2d degree—of Latin Grammar—Prosody and Composition—4 Books of Cæsar—5 Books of Virgil's Æneid, (and of Ovid, Saleust, and Cicero's Orations according to the choice of the applicant) of Greek Grammar and Composition, 4 Books of Xenophons Anabasis (or Memorabilia) and of 2 Books of Homer's Iliad.

That the requisites for admission into the course of Bachelor of Science be the same as for that of Bachelor of Arts without the Latin and Greek languages.

That the requisites for admission into the course for Bachelor of Agriculture be a competent knowledge of Arithmetic, the English language and Geography.

That the attendance on the Religious service of Sunday morning shall be at such church as the student shall choose, notes being made of such attendance, and on the daily prayers, and the absences reported to the parents and guardians of the students.

That the instructions of each day begin at 8 A. M. and end with 2 P. M., with the exceptions of those in practice Chemistry, and that the recitations of each day be preceded by the daily prayer.

That a student ought to be sixteen years of age when he begins his studies at the University.

The Faculty would also recommend to the Trustees the adoption of rules requiring the students to preserve the utmost decorum and courtesy towards each other forbidding the formation or maintaining of secret societies or clubs other than the two well known Societies of the University—without the express permission of the Trustees, and giving authority to the Faculty to remove from the University any student who is negligent of his duties or exerts an evil influence on his fellows.

The Faculty assure the Trustees that they will be, at all times, ready to co-operate in furnishing all the instruction that may be needed at the University and they are competent to—as long as such efforts outside of each professor's own department may be necessary.

Submitted for the Faculty by
CHARLES PHILLIPS,
Chairman.

Raleigh, July 3d, 1875.

The Committee came to the conclusion to recommend to the Board of Trustees to elect a President of the University as soon as in their opinion the funds at their command will justify the offer of a sufficient salary.

A committee was appointed to ascertain at what price board can be obtained for the students. It was decided that the price shall be kept at a reasonable rate at licensed boarding-houses, under the control of the Trustees and the Faculty. Due publication will be made of these rates.

The price of Tuition and room rent was fixed by the Board of Trustees at seventy dollars per annum, viz: $60 for tuition and $10 for room rent and servant hire, payable half in advance, the other half by the beginning of the term in January.

a ProKimberly was unable to be present at the meeting on account of engagements, and Prof. Graves is absent at the North collecting models, &c., to be used in illustrating the subjects taught in his department.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Alumni Dinner—Speech of Gen. W. F. Bartlett, of Richmond.

In proposing the health of Gen. W. F. Bartlett, the maimed soldier whose patriotic speech at the Concord Centennial awakened so general and hearty a response, Mr. Lowell said:

I see some one sitting below me who has, perhaps, the right of us all to speak in this hall. It is certainly no fault of his that he was not one of those to whom it was dedicated. He left a leg and I know not how many other limbs as pledges to the South, and nobly has he redeemed them. He is one of those men whom we measure like the Sibyline books—we value him the more the less there is of him. [Applause.] But I assure him she more we have of him here the better. I give you General William F. Bartlett. [Tremendous applause.]

General Bartlett said in reply: I console myself with the fact that had you called on one who had the gift of eloquence, though he spake "with the tongues of men and of angels," he could not, by words, add any fame to the deeds of those for whom you bid me speak. And as for their dear memories, what need of words to recall them? Are not those silent tablets more eloquent than any living tongue? And do they not go straight to our hearts as we see a name nearer and dearer than the rest, and then remember that to some circle somewhere each name there was the nearest and dearest? To many of you who were their comrades in arms, there is no need to tell how well deserved is this memorial hall which loving hands have reared. You shared their dangers and sacrifices, their hopes and fears, and would have shared their fate. Aye, on some bitter day of defeat, worn out with fatigue or pain, you envied them the perfect rest to which they passed. And I am conscious that to you, too, belongs a share of their fame. This their monument. Comrades, where is yours? Not yet complete. The fame achieved by dying glorious deaths is not for us. Our monument must yet be built by living useful lives; by doing bravely and faithfully the work we find to do; and, so far as in us lies, striving, by whatever sacrifice of ease or tastes, to elevate and purify the life of the nation which they died to save. We are entering on the new century of our existence as a nation with brighter hopes than seemed possible a few years since. The one great obstacle in the way of national unity has been cut away by the sword, and the sad wounds of war are healing fast. It is your duty, sons of Harvard, to exercise the influence which, if you will, you may wield in so moulding and guiding public opinion that a higher standard of public morals shall prevail; that corruption and incompetency shall not be treated with public levity, but punished with political death; that good men shall not shrink from public office and the duties of citizenship; that though the "private station" may still be the "post of honor" public office may cease to bear a doubtful trade-mark; that the Government shall be administered with such ability, dignity, justice, and integrity that the South as well as the North shall ere long proclaim that ours was a national, not a sectional, victory. Do this, or strive to do this, and you shall write an inscription more lasting than these—an inscription on the history of the nation for which they died. And as it was made dearer and safer by their dying it shall be made better and greater by your living.

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TO HOLDERS
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Office of Treasurer and Collector,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
June 29th, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE JULY COUPONS 1875 (of Bonds of this City) cannot be promptly paid.

In consequence of certain changes under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State as to the manner of assessment of the Real and Personal Property in this city; and thereby the City Tax Books not yet having been placed in possession of the undersigned for collection; together with other complications in regard to our Municipal affairs, now pending before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the city of Wilmington must necessarily crave some indulgence from the holders of City Coupons, under existing circumstances.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Treasurer.
june 30 155-tf

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EVANS & VONGLAHN.
June 13 141—

From the Charlotte Observer.

The West All Right for Convention—Old Buncombe Moving—Clingman and Coleman Nominated.

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He was in favor of electing the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts, by the Legislature, and of reducing the number of Superior Court Judges to seven or eight, and the Supreme Court Judges to three. He favored one week terms of the Superior Courts. He preferred that the question of county and township govern ment should be left to the Legislature. He wanted the pay of members of the Legislature limited; say to three or four dollars per day; for such time as the Legislature might be in session longer than sixty days, the members should have no pay for the extra time. He warmly urged the importance of a restoration of the whipping post, particularly for the "big thieves," arguing that it was not only cheaper to whip, but that the whipping post would drive thieves out of the State. Many other needful changes were suggested, but those mentioned were the principal ones. The General closed his speech by a reference to the fact that the Convention bill was the work of the liberal men of both parties in the Legislature; it having been written by Judge Cantwell, and was warmly supported by him and other Republicans. He showed that the Republicans, now opposing the election of Convention men, are the office-holders, and not the liberally disposed men of the Republican party.

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BUNCOMBE.

Hampton, Va., Letter to the Springfield Republican.

The Manacling of Jefferson Davis.

There are some interesting characters here who can spin yarns. I will only mention Captain Titlow, the sheriff, who did good service in the war, and now superintends a very poor specimen of a jail with a good whipping post, an institution which ought to be extensively revived. The captain, an affable gentleman, with a keen eye, and so troubled with rheumatism that he has to employ a good deal of leisure in attending to it, interested one as having been the personal keeper of Mr. Jefferson Davis when incarcerated in Fortress Monroe. He was unfortunate enough to have committed to him the painful duty of putting the Confederate ex-President in irons. It was one of those stupid blunders which, were it possible, should be consigned to oblivion, but, since that can hardly be, it is well enough to know that it was at the time regarded by sensible men like Captain Titlow as a wholly unnecessary and gratuitous insult. The officer in command had orders from Secretary Stanton to iron Mr. Davis should any exigency require it. But there was no such exigency. He was secured in the inner apartment of a casement, with sentries in the gun room that opened from it, and other sentries outside in front and rear by night and day.

When Capt. Titlow, as ordered by his superior officer, Gen. M——, entered the casemate, the blacksmith followed him with the irons, Mr. Davis was seated on his cot, there being no furniture besides but a stool and a few articles of tin-ware. When he glanced at the blacksmith and comprehended the situation, he exclaimed, "My God! this indignity to be put on me! not while I have life." At first he pleaded for opportunity to inquire of Secretary Stanton. Then his excitement rose to fury as he walked the cell, venting itself in almost incoherent ravings. The captain at length calmly reminded him that as a soldier he must be aware that, however disagreeable the duty assigned, it must be performed, and that, as in duty bound, he should perform it. "None but a dog would obey such orders," replied Mr. Davis, emphasizing his determination never to be manacled alive by grasping the stool and aiming a very vicious blow. The sentries rushed forward to disarm him, but were ordered back into their places. Capt. Titlow explained that such demonstrations of self-defence were foolish and useless, and that it would be much better for Mr. Davis to submit to the inevitable necessity. But, while receiving this advice, he took the opportunity of grasping the musket of one of the sentries, and in the furious endeavor to wrest it from him quite a scuffle ensued. That ended, the captain took the precaution of clapping his hand on his sword hilt, as he perceived Mr. Davis' eye was on it, and at once ordered the corporal of the guard to send into the casement four of his strongest men without side-arms, as he feared they might get into the wrong possession and cause damage. They were ordered to take the prisoner as gently as possible, and, using no unnecessary force, to lay him upon the cot and there hold him down. It proved about as much as the four men could do, the writhings and upheavings of the infuriated man developing the strength of a maniac, until it culminated in sheer exhaustion. When the unhappy and shameful task was done, Mr. Davis, after lying still awhile, raised himself and sat on the side of the bed.

As his feet touched the floor and the chain clanked, he was utterly overcome; the tears burst out in a flood. When he became calm he apologized in a manly way to the captain for the needless trouble he had caused him, and they afterwards maintained mutual relations of personal esteem and friendliness.

It becoming necessary for Captain Titlow to examine Mr. Davis' person, he was somewhat surprised at finding that he wore upon his breast an amulet with an effigy of the Holy Mother and other religious devices wrought upon it, and an inscription showing it to be a present from Pius IX. He seemed to regard it as precious, and to be very sensitive with regard to any handling of it.

Having what he feared a serious affection of his eyes, and consulting with Captain Titlow about the choice of a doctor, one after another was put aside, apparently on the ground of their New England origin; but when Dr. Craven was mentioned, and to the question, "Where does he come from?" the answer came, "New Jersey," the Confederate chieftain's countenance brightened at once, with the reply, "I'll have him."

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BUNCOMBE.

THE STOLEN LETTER.

One rainy night, about half-past eight o'clock, the train had dashed into McKibben's Corners, and the mail had been delivered at the store and postoffice.

John Fairjohn, the postmaster, had opened the bag and counted the letters. There were, as he made out, just ten, and one was larger than the others and had a red seal; and then he had found that he had left his glasses on the newspaper in the back room, and without his glasses he could not read a line; and so, of course, he had gone after them, returning to find two persons in the store—Farmer Roper and Squire McKibben, whose ancestors had given name to the place.

Wet, ain't it? said Mr. Fairjohn, nodding.

Wet or not, our folks ain't going to do without their groceries, you see, said the squire. Mail's in, I see. That train came near running into my truck, too. Wasn't noticing the flag, and drove across just in time to save myself. Any letters for me?

I'll see, said Mr. Fairjohn.

He turned to the little pile of envelopes, and told them over in his hand like a deck of cards.

"Why there's only nine" he said. "I'm sure I counted right. I counted ten, and I thought one had a red seal. I might as well give up keeping the office if I'm going to lose my senses like that. There wasn't any one in here while I was gone, was there, squire?"

"Only Roper and I, said the squier; "and Roper's son. But he didn't come in, did he?"

"No," said old Roper. "I don,t think that Job came in at all. He just went off somewhere."

"Well," said the postmaser, after another search, "well I must be mistaken Yes' there is a letter for you——your folks, anyway—and somethingfor. you yon, Mr. Roper. And you wouldn't pass?"

"Oh, no," said farmer Roper "Gives it to me. That's from Smith that's clerking it in New york, I reckon. Can't get any of'em to stay and farm."

"Your son Job did," said the squire.

"Oh, my son Job. He'd try the patience of his namesake," said Farmer Roper. "My son Job. bah."

Just at this moment the door of the store opened, and there entered atit a little woman dressed in a cheap calico and wrapped in a thin faded shawl

She looked timidly about the store, still more timidly at the heap of letters, and then, in an appealing voice like that of a frightened child, said:

"Mr. Fairjohn, is there any letter for me this time?"

The postmaster, who was a little deaf, had turned his head away and did not know that she had entered, and she came closer to the counter and the light upon it before she spoke again. She was a faded little woman, and her face had signs of grief written upon it, but she was neither old nor ugly yet, and there was something in the damp curls clustering under the faded calico hood, and in the little round, dimpled chin abs

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

ARE WE READY?

Three weeks from to-day the people of North Carolina will be called upon to meet a great crisis in their fortunes. Happily, we have our fate in our own hands, but while we can make or mar our destiny at our own will, as sure as the sun shines, "as we make our bed so must we lie on it." Twenty-one days only are left to us for preparation, and then the great battle is to be fought. The time is short but still it affords a glorious opportunity to wipe away every reproach that has ever fallen upon us.

He who runs may read that the election of the white men's candidates to the Convention promises peace and order, good laws and good government, and he may read, also, that the election of the candidates of the negro party gives promise of bad laws and bad government, of lawlessness and violence beyond parallel in the history of the country. Never did a law-loving people have greater inducements to decision to their will in regard to the conduct and policy of their government than we have to day, and no one can doubt that the majestic expression of that will will be given than by sending an overwhelming Democratic majority to the Convention.

If the white men in the counties will only go to the polls as they should all will be well. But we must wake and work with a will to bring out our whole strength; in a word, we must be thoroughly organized. There should be an executive committee in every township, and men should be appointed to examine the registration books, and if any name should be found therein improperly, steps should be taken at once to have them stricken out. Challengers, too, should be appointed in ample time. We have one into this fight to win, and must all work and work together; work systematically and work unceasingly, until the polls are closed.

With such power, as we have in our hands, if we do not win this fight the consequences. Defeat means that we will live under the infamous Canby Constitution for the remainder of our lives.

White men of eastern Carolina, are you ready for such a fate?

WHO IS THE FRIEND OF THE HOMESTEAD?

We gave two excellent reasons a few days ago, showing how perfectly safe from all harm the Homestead clause of the Constitution will be in the hands of the Convention to assemble in September. These reasons were, first, the restrictions in the act of the Legislature, and which the delegates will have to swear upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God to respect and obey, before taking their seats; and second, to prevent any interference. Secondly, the fact that nine-tenths of the Homesteads in the State belong to mechanics of the Democratic party, constitutes an equally safe guarantee, and one, too, based on the strongest of human passions, that is to say, self-interest, that no attempt will be made to render the provision of the law for the protection of wives and children from actual want, less secure.

A third reason and one entirely conclusive, too, might also have been given, that is to say, the well known fact that before any change proposed by the Convention can become a part of the Constitution, it must be ratified by the people at the polls.

But we do not propose to make any argument on the question this morning, we desire simply to show, by a voice Radical testimony, how utterly absurd is the pretence set up by the Radical party to be the Homestead party. And now to the proof. Three Homestead and Exemption laws in North Carolina before the adoption of the present Constitution. These laws were curtailed and restricted by the Radicals in 1868. The authority for the statement is high-perhaps the highest—and will be the most correct that can be had. It comes from His Honor, Judge Reade, and in the opinion of the court, in the case of Garrett vs. Cheshire, N. C. Report, 396. There is radical decency, for you! And in Reade's opinion, if it be possible to put it there. He would have no hesitation about the propriety of inserting even Beecher or Greeley's name, but we suppose it is perfectly impotent and credible as against the Radical party. At any rate leaving that out, Reade and his party to decide among themselves, we present the record the Judge makes for his belief. It shows beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Radical party did not increase but did diminish the Homestead and personal property exemptions.

In the case of Garrett vs. Cheshire, N. C. Report, p. 396, Judge Reade delivering the opinion of the court says:

"In act of 1856, (Revised Code, ch. 45,) exempts personal property, articles by the use which may be of the value of several hundred dollars more or less, according to the circumstances of the debtors family. And in 1868-'67 prior to the existence of the debt in this case before us, an act was passed exempting all necessary farming and mechanical tools, one work-horse, one yoke of oxen, one cart or wagon, one cow and calf, fifteen head of hogs, five hundred pounds of pork or bacon, fifty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat, household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value, the Library of attorneys at law, practicing physicians and ministers of the Gospel and the instruments of surgeons and dentists used in their profession. In 1866—'67, Chap. 61. It is quite clear that an allotment of these articles of approximate $1,000, and in many cases it would exceed that sum in value. But the same act allows a homestead of 100 acres without restriction as to value, which in many cases would be worth, with the improvements, many thousands.

"The 1868 our Constitution was adopted and in that our present Homestead is limited to 1,000 realty, not in fee simple, but for a limited time and personality to the value of $500. Can it be said of our homestead law as the learned Judge said of the Georgia case, that any one in casting his eyes over them, as compared with former exemptions, he would be struck by the magnitude of the *increase*. Our Homestead law is not an increase but a *restriction* upon the exemptions, and they were not made to *defeat debts* but to secure the necessaries and comforts to our citizens.

In view of these facts is it not amazing impudence for the Radical party to claim to be friendly to the Homestead?

THE BLISS OF IGNORANCE—NORTH CAROLINA AND THE WAR.

Now, really, we never knew the blessedness of ignorance until we perused the following paragraphs in that pleasant Petersburg paper, the *News*, in its issue of Wednesday last.

The *News* graciously tells its readers that:

"As our sister State of North Carolina has been much misrepresented as to the part her gallant sons acted in the late civil war, we publish in the *News* this morning what we consider a full vindication of that old Common wealth from the aspersions attempted to be cast upon her fame. It has been the mistaken impression of many not intimately to her, that North Carolina only furnished a small portion of the troops who composed the Confederate army and helped fight through the long years of bloody strife for the liberties which we sought to establish. But, as the figures we present this morning will show, her quota of troops exceeded her voting population, and exceeded, perhaps, any other State in the Confederacy, except Virginia, in proportion to population, and constituted *one-sixth* of the whole army of gallant men in arms!

We think the facts and figures as stated by the able writer whom we quote, are correct, and that the old North State can fairly claim, in proportion to her population, to have furnished as much muscle and blood, and have borne her part as nobly in the conflict, as any of her sister States."

Now until we saw these lines we had never supposed for a moment that the part North Carolina's "gallant sons" acted in the late civil war had been "much misrepresented". Nor were we aware that the old State needed "vindication", or that "aspersions" had been attempted to be cast upon her name. We really thought, if in our complacent self sufficiency we ever thought of the matter at all, that our State could not be aspersed, and that she needed no vindication, and that the thunder of North Carolina guns and the roar of North Carolina musketry was too loud and the flashing of North Carolina sabres too bright upon every hard-fought field from Bethel to Appomattox Court House for the part her sons acted in the late civil war to be "much misrepresented". In fact, egotists that we were, we were as proud as peacocks of our war record. It never entered our heads to think it needed vindication. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

Nor did we know that any one, either unfriendly or not unfriendly to North Carolina, was simple enough to believe that she had furnished only a small portion of the troops that composed the Confederate army. We did, indeed, know that there was a friendly contest between General Early and others, in which a question arose as to how great—but not how small—a portion of the troops that composed the Confederate army were North Carolinians; also a question, whether North Carolina did not furnish a larger number of troops in proportion to her population; and also another question, whether she did not furnish the largest number absolutely of all the Confederate States. But never before did we hear that any supposed we furnished only a "small portion of the troops." No, never! "Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise."

But, as in duty bound, we thank our esteemed cotemporary for removing the scales from our eyes. The operation indeed is not a pleasant one, but thenceforth we shall see better, possess ever the provision of the law for the protection of wives and children from actual want, less secure.

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875

Sudden Death.

A colored woman by the name of Lucia Adkinson, married and aged about 40 years, died very suddenly last Monday afternoon. Coroner Bowden held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered to the effect that she came to her death from a disease of the heart.

A Startling Report

It is rumored that a boat, sailed by Mr. John F. Flowers, and containing, it is feared, another white and several colored men, which sailed out to sea from Wrightsville on Tuesday morning, has since been heard from. It is feared that they have been lost. The boat was carried over yesterday morning by Capt. Kendrick to Wrightsville to Masonboro, and left there as we heard it, hoping that the report may prove correct.

"The Ninth of April 1865."

We print this morning, on the third page of this issue of a beautiful poem of the same title published in America, but appeared originally in the London Spectator. It was copied immediately in a volume of poems lately published in England, by Percy Grey, a gentleman whose pen is ever defending what he believes to be right. It is the production of a most outstanding and beautiful poem we have ever yet seen in print, and few of our readers who followed the footsteps of the Blue and Gray will read it with indifference.

A New Operator.

Wood in *News* says: "We regret to know that Mr. W. F. Williams, who has been connected with the P. & W. and C. & R. R. R's at this place for several months has resigned his present position to accept a more lucrative one in the city Telegraph Office at Wilmington. He left for his new place Monday night."

Mr. Williams is now in business and will make lots of friends in Wilmington by the sea."

Incidentals

Eight dart-slingers in the chains of our building is chock full of indicators.

We are now in the longest days and next days of the year.

Although a woman's age is undeniably her own, she does not own it.

No session of the City Court yesterday.

Now-a-days the people sigh sighs of moderate size.

"O—n the flies," is the most common expression one hears these times.

The lecture which was to have been delivered last night by Capt. Kendricks was indefinitely postponed.

A man of high moral standing would refuse to treat an offense with contempt but show his indignation by uttering an oath. It is vigor.

Such a thing as a green pea is no where seen in our market. Snaps and pods crowd, however.

The first woman in this world was Eve, was a bad girl. She didn't go to the Good Templars. Eve took cider too well—she wanted to cider.

Our dray now is fresh meats, red hot from extreme heats, and dead beats, overcoming.

Boot blacks around "Lippitt's" have had a nose plugging yesterday.

It is said that the fumes of sugar held up the nose will cure ordinary cases of neuralgia. Put a small quantity of sugar on a hot shovel and try it.

An exchange says: "Young women should try to put some pigment costumes should try to put something that will look very much like tattoo and won't wrinkle. A man returning from one of these exhibitions is the ugliest creature known to man." Rev. Dr. M. Yastrow, of Philadelphia, who preaches the sermon at the dedication of the laying of the foundation of the Temple of Israel in Baltimore, has arrived and is the guest of M. A. Weil.

The owner of a pair of bright eyes says that the prettiest compliment she ever received came from a child of seven years. The little fellow, after looking at her intently for a moment, gravely inquired, "Are your eyes new ones?"

Of this be certain, that no trade can be made done at all, nor any life be spent that which is spent in contented visiting and dissipation. To give one's time to other people, and never have any for one's self, is to be a mere appearance only and a slave in fact.

A Romantic Marriage.

The Darnell Times reports that last week a young couple from Beaufort passed through that town on their way to North Carolina to get married. They had walked all the way home from as far as Dry Folk Swamp, travelling night and day, going through woods and fields to avoid any public parcels in case they should give chase. Passed over into the Old North State, the knot was tied, Charlie Hancock and Rosetta Snow were made one bone, &c. and the loving twain having thus heroically overcome all obstacles now verily have their reward.

Sunday Services at St. James

St. James church was the scene, on last Sunday, of unusually interesting services. The apostolic rite of confirmation was administered to quite a large number of both sexes, and Mr. Leigh Brame, son of the late Rev. Dr. Brame, for many years Rector of the church was admitted into the order of Deacons. At the regular hour for the commencement of the services, the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, of St. John's church, and the Rev. Mr. Hooper, of St. Paul's, entered the church, the candidate, with the Rev. Dr. Watson, occupied seats in the centre aisle, immediately in front of the altar. After the rite of confirmation had been administered, the Bishop ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon upon the responsibility of the Christian. His sermon gave evidence of deep thought, and was marked by that purity of diction, clearness of illustration and massive argument, for which he is so distinguished. In the course of his remarks he referred to the occasion as one of unusual interest, not only to the congregation of St. James, but to the community generally. Before him stood one about to take upon himself the solemn vows of a minister of Christ, and who was endeared to them by the most tender associations. He was the son of their late Pastor, who had served at that altar for twenty-five years, who had been to them a guide, a counsellor and friend, and whose faithful service during life, and sublime self-sacrifice in the discharge of duty, had for all time connected his name with the parish of St. James, and made his memory dear to every member of the congregation. It was not only most appropriate, but well calculated to excite emotion that in this church where his father had served for so many years, his son should now come to dedicate himself to the service of God, and he was very sure that people of St. James would cherish for him the most lively interest and affection, not only for his own merits, but also on account of the honored name he bore.

We do not profess to give the exact words of the good Bishop, but simply a general idea of his remarks. The services were exceedingly touching and impressive, and the stillness of the very large congregation present, showed the interest they felt. The occasion was one long to be remembered.

We learn that Rev. B. Craven, D. D., President of Trinity College, declines the nomination for the Convention made by the Conservatives of Randolph county. As a Minister of the Gospel, Dr. Craven has acted wisely in declining to go to the Convention, or being a candida e for the position.

The following is his letter giving reasons for declining:

Trinity College, July 9th, 1875.

I see it stated in many papers that I have been nominated to represent Randolph county in the State Convention. I was nominated, but declined to accept the nomination. I have decided political opinions, and never fail on proper occasions to assert them; but I believe that no minister of the Gospel, or President of a College, should be a politician. The pulpit, the hustings and the rostrum, are united in interest; but not in discussion I think no man has yet succeeded in doing good work in all of them; and every attempt to combine them has generally destroyed usefulness in either The citizens of my native county thought I could serve them without specially engaging in political issues; I thought otherwise, and respectfully declined.

Yours truly, B. Craven.

[For the Journal.]

Organizing For Convention—Lincoln Township.

Long Creek Pender Co'nth N. C., July 10th 1875.

MESSRS EDITORS—The Democratic meeting here to-day, to organize for convention and nominate township officers, was in enthusiasm and harmony, all that could be expected or desired. It was no ordinary don't care meeting, but exhibited the most intense interest for the safety of the vital issues involved in the approaching election. Those present feel to the fullest extent the importance of every North Carolinian arousing, at this critical time, in behalf of his native State. They say past elections have been important, but none lately, that involved our future liberty and prosperity. Rest assured then Messrs. Editors, that when our gallant Senator visits Pender to speak of the Convention, with the eloquence that has heretofore electrified our national capitol and awakened national admiration and State pride, he will find the people of Pender county—and especially of Lincoln township—aroused as rarely before to the necessity of action, *action* in the impending campaign. Past issues and dead theories were buried here to-day. Small matters were overlooked. And all—every Democrat to a man—have fixed their gaze upon the bright star of promise that will soon dawn upon an oppressed State. The millennium is at hand, the people here will greet and assist its coming and you will find it so.

After a request that other townships in the county unite in organizing, competent challengers were appointed for election day. Delegates to the Convention in Wilmington on the 22d inst., were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Bruce Williams, A. H. Paddison and W. W. Larkins. The following were the township candidates:

For Magistrates, A. H. Paddison J. A. Jones and A. D. Bordeaux; for Township Clerk, W. E. Cowan; for Constable, L. P. Bell; for School Committee, John Scott, Grathan Williams and J. W. Herring.

This is, indeed, a strong ticket, and from the standing of the candidates in the township, we believe that they will not be successful but will rally our forces on election day.

SECRETARY.

A Chicago inventor comes forward with arival to the Keely motor, and has progressed so far as to be willing to state that by the combination of air and water he has produced a pressure of 10,000 pounds to the squareinch. Further the Chicago inventor refuses to particularize. He is running a race with Keely to reach the Patent Office first with a model, although, ignorat of the precise principle of the other machine, he does not know that the two inventions will conflict. Secrecy and reticence are maintained in Chicago as well as in Philadelphia, and the pubic are vastly more interested in what remains to be told than in what they have already heard. Let the rush for new mortors proceed by all means. Possible some of the mechanics who have become infected by the Keely excitement, though they fail in their efforts for absolute origination, may in the end work out valuable improvements upon the manipulation of force as developed up to this time.

"Jess So!"—The other day a gentleman was asked if "Yankees were sincere in their centennial sentiments?" His reply was "Just as sincere as the Southern people are" Ahem!

The Democrats of Northampton have nominated Mr. James W. Vinson for the State Convention, and Halifax county has nominated Richard H. Smith, Jr.; and Dr. H. E. T. Manning. Good.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says, "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

Southern customers dealing exclusively in New York markets claim that the abolition of the high duties would quadruple the trade of the city. For themselves, they are sure they would buy more if they could buy cheaper. The abolition of custom houses in this country would produce considerable suffering among rats.

The Raleigh News says: There is complaint is the counties west of Raleigh of too much rain.—It has rained heavily every day during the past week and the wheat and oats shocked in the fields are suffering seriously. Much of both is spoilt beyond remedy, and unless the weather should become dry, the fine crop just harvested will be of no more use then a bad one.

[From the London Spectator.]

THE NINTH OF APRIL, 1865.

It is a Nations death-cry! Yes; the agony is past:
The stoutest race that ever fought, to-day hath fought its last.
Ay; start and shudder; Well thou mayst! Well veil thy weeping eyes!
England, may God forgive thy past; Man cannot but despise.

Yes, shudder at that cry that speaks the South's supreme despair;
Thou that could'st save and saved'st not; that could'st and did'st not dare!
Thou that hadst might to aid the right and heart to brook the wrong;
Weak words of comfort for the weak; strong hands to help the strong!

That land, the garden of thy wealth, one haggard waste appears,
The ashes of her suthy homes are slaked with patient tears.
Tears for the slain who died in vain for freedom on the field;
Tears, tears of bitterer anguish still for those that lived to yield.

The cannon of his country pealed Stuarts funeral knell;
Her soldiers cheers rang in his ears as Stonewall Jackson fell.
Onward o'er gallant Ashby's grave swept War's triumphant tide,
And Southern hopes were living yet, when Polk and Morgan died.

But he, the leader on whose word those captains lored to wait,
The noblest, bravest, best of all, hath found a harder fate;
Unscathed by shot and steel, he passed through many a desperate field;
Oh! God that he hath lived so long, and only lived—to yield!

Along the war-worn wasted ranks that loved him to the last,
With saddened face and weary pace the vanquished chieftain passed.
Their own hard lot the men forgot; they felt what his must be;
What thoughts in that dark hour must wring the heart of General Lee.

The manly cheeks with tears was wet, the stately head was bowed,
As breaking from their shattered ranks around his steed they crowd.
"I did my best for you," 'twas all those quivering lips could say;
Ah happy those whom death hath spared the anguish of that day.

* * * * * * * *

Weep on, Virginia! Weep the lives given to thy cause in vain;
The sons who live to wear once more the Union's galling chain;
Their names whose light is quenched for aye; the graves without a stone;
The folded flag, the broken sword, the hope forever flown.

Yet raise thy head fair land! thy dead died bravely for the right;
The folded flag is stainless still, the broken sword is bright
No blot on thy record found; no treason soils thy fame;
Weep thou thy dead;—with covered head we mourn our Englands shame!

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE INDIAN FRAUDS—SUSPICION IN REGARD TO A CABINET OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Professor Marsh, in a letter to the President regarding Indian bonds, wherein he gives full details. He declares he has no confidence in the severity of the Secretary of the Interior or the commissioner on Indian affairs in the prosecution of the investigation into these frauds, and that the evidence in his possession reflected unfavorably on both.

The Light House Board gives notice that on and after the 31st of July, 1875, the Arc of Visibility, Barratia Bay, La. Light, will be increased so that it can be seen around the entire horizon,

The Secretary of the Treasury makes a call for ten million coupon bonds of 1862.

ELECTRICISMS.

In the great International Collegiate Race at Saratoga, Cornell was first, Columbia second, Havard third, Dartmouth fourth, Yale fifth. Others straggling. Cornells time was 16 minutes 33½ seconds. There was great enthusiasm, and the Cornell crew was carried back and forth before the Grand Stand.

The rear portion of the City Hotel at Lynchburg, fell yesterday with a great crash. Fortunately five or six of the rooms were not fully occupied Mrs. L. Brown was kiled, T. E. Harris, commision banker, body injured.

Tom Wells, formerly a commission merchant of Atlanta, suicided in that city on account of financial difficulties.

Cardinal McCloskey sails for Rome on the 11th of August.

The Japanese Commissioners to the Centennial, have arrived in Philadelphia, and are preparing to put up Centennial buildings.

Agricultural Congress.

RALEIGH, July 14.

The Agricultural Congress is in full operation. Judge Jones, of Arkansas, addressed the Congress to-day upon the subject of establishing agricultural bureaux, in the several States. He read a telegram from the agent at New Orleans of Rockdale Co-operation Company of England asking a committee of conference: Maxwell of Ga., Jones of Ark., Jones of Ga., Edwin Butler of Ga., compose the committee.

Col. Holt of North Carolina introduced resolution requesting delegates to Congress to urge the legislatures of their respective States to follow precedent so wisely established by Georgia, in establishing State departments of agriculture. Dr. Jones of Georgia, spoke. advocating the resolution and explaining the great good that had been accomplished in that State by this deparment. He claims that two million dollars would be saved to farmers of Georgia this year by its workings. The resolution was adopted.

The affairs of a direct trade union were discussed. It was stated that when its workings had not been altogether satisfactory it had been established, the fact that it could be productive of great good to the Southern States.

An essay was read from Dr. E. M. Pendleton of Georgia,, pertaining to agricultural colleges and department of agriculture. Col. Johnson of North Carolina reported from a special committee, advocating the reestablishment of a State banking system as peculiarly advantageous to the whole country and asking Congress to relieve the tax upon State banks as a matter of justice and right.

Constitution and by-laws were adopted, making the election of officers biennial. Col. D. E. Butler, of Ga.; re-elected President; Col. J. D. Whitford, of North Carolina, Secretary; R. M. Sims of South Carolina Treasurer; Nashville was selected as the next place of meeting.

A resolution was adopted, urging the importance and the absolute propriety of producing an abundance of all art cles of prime necessity. The committee of proper bases to unite the commercial interests of Southern and Western States, said these States should be more closely united together as strongest ties of commercial interests existed, by reason of their diversity of climate and soil, each producing the prime articles of domestic necessities required by the other.

A resolution was adopted, requesting Congress to afford such aid as will insure the construction of three great Trunk Line of railway from Chicago to Morristown Tenn., from St. Louis through Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, and from Memphis to or near Atlanta Georgia.

The question of co-operation with the Rockdale society of England was referred to the National Grange.

The Charlotte Observer says: Capt J. C. Turner, the father of Col. J. McLeod Turner, was stricken with paralysis, in Salisbury, on Monday. The whole of one side is paralyzed. At last accounts the mind of the victim was wandering, and no hopes were entertained of his permanent recovery.

REVIEW

OF THE

Wilmington Markets!

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING FRIDAY,

July 15, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Commercial circles present the usual summer dullness characteristic of this period of the season, though the volume of business is quite up to the usual midsummer average.

There is not much doing along the wharves, but in the general position of the market for naval stores, and cotton there is not much change.

The export movement shows an increase on last week. The shipments for the week were 153 bales cotton; 1,132 casks of spirits; 10,515 barrels of rosin, and 659 barrels tar; against 37 bales cotton, 1,053 casks spirits turpentine, 5,826 bbls rosin, 179 bbls tar and 25 bbls crude turpentine for last week.

Ocean freights continue quiet. There was no increase of tonnage during the week. Rates of charter and freight are unchanged.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—Business has been moderately active and the tone of the market a shade firmer. Sales for the week 120 bales at the quotations. Receipts very light. Stock small, and offerings meagre. At the close the market is quiet but steady at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	nominal.
Good Ordinary	13 cents.
Low Middling	14¼ "
Middling	14¾ "
Good Middling	14¾ "

ROSIN—In a general way considerable business has been accomplished during the week, but buyers and sellers are still antagonistic as regards prices. The advantage, however, has been accorded to the former, but the market has not declined materially. The sales for the week foot up about 5,000 bbls, strained at $1 45@1 40, 1,500 bbls. good strained at $1 45@$1 47½@ $1 50, 200 bbls No. 2 at $1 50, and 800 bbls. extra No. 1 to window glass at figures varying from $3 75 to $5 75 per bbl.

The receipts were 15,190 bbls. Exports 10 575 bbls. Stock in yard and afloat 40 883 bbls, The market closes quiet at the following official quotations:

Strained	$1 40
Good Strained	1 45@1 50
No. 2	1 50
Extra No. 2	1 55
Low No. 1	2 00@2 25
No. 1	2 75@3 00
Extra No. 1	4 00@4 25
Low Pale	4 25@4 50
Pale	5 00@5 50
Window Glass	5 50@6 00
Water White	6 50@7 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—As anticipated, the market has declined since our last 1½ cents per gallon. A fair inquiry has existed for exports and the receipts were readily taken at the current quotations. At the close a firmer tone exists and the market closes firm at 29 cents bid per gallon for southern packages. The receipts were 4,363 casks, exports 1,132 casks, sales 1529 casks, and stock in yard and afloat, 8,046 casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Has declined since our review of the 9th. On Monday a reduction of prices to the extent of 5 cents on hard and 60 cents on virgin was submitted to. At the figures, however, which were current, there was an inquiry equal to current receipts. The market closes firm at $1 25 for hard, $2 30 for yellow dip, and $3 75 for virgin. The receipts were 1,222 bbls. Sales, 1,222 bbls. Exports, 25 bbls. Stock in yard, 1,212 bbls.

TAR.—Former quotations have remained as the price of this article during the week. The market has been firm at 175, and all the daily receipts were taken for exports, at the existing prices. Receipts for the week, 122 bbls. Sales, 122 bbls. Exports, 659 bbls. Stock in yard and afloat, 680 bbls.

GRAIN—Market generally very quiet without alteration of figures either from store or for cargoes. The latter quotations, however, is entirely nominal, as there were no arrivals. There were sales of 1 500 bushels per Railroad, in sacks at $1,01½@$1,02½. The receipts were 6 000 bushels for New York, 2 250 bushels from Baltimore and 1 896 bushels per Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

The following are the quotations from store to-day: Yellow and mixed corn $1 05@$1 07½ cents, and white mealing $1 05@$1 07½ ₱bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 87½ to 90 cts ₱ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present moderate and clay sell at $1 35@$1 40 ₱ bushel, and $1 50@$1 60 for white ₱ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ bushel, including sacks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

To Contractors!

ON Thursday, the 1st day of August, 1875, we will let to the lowest responsible bidder the contract for rebuilding the abutment and one span of the bridge across Dave River at Dead Timbers, commonly known as Nettie's Bridge. Specifications of work required, to be made known at the bridge on day of awarding contract.

For information of contractors not familiar with the locality, we will state that the bridge is ten miles from Reidsville, North Carolina, with a daily line of stages running between the two points.

M. OAKS,
H. K. REID,
DANID SETTLE.

w3t

The Carolina Household Magazine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY of choice Literature, will be issued from the JONESBORO MESSENGER OFFICE commencing with January, 1875. The first number will be ready for mailing by December 15th, and the periodical will be published each succeeding month thereafter without interruption. No advantage will be neglected which either talent or capital can command to render each issue an agreeable and instructive compendium of choice reading, by popular writers, both home and abroad.

The Carolina Household Magazine

will be a large 28-page, eighty-four column monthly, handsomely printed on tinted book paper and beautifully illustrated. It is a thoroughly southern enterprise and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a first-class monthly, that, once introduced in the family circle, is sure to be eagerly watched for and carefully preserved. Its "PORTRAIT GALLERY" will prove an attractive feature. The January number will contain a life-like picture of

EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

and biographical sketch, to be followed in each succeeding number with photographs of other prominent statesmen, divines, &c

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

and each subscriber can make a choice of THREE MOST BEAUTIFUL, LARGE ENGRAVINGS, size of each 24 x 30 inches, viz: "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," "The Madonna," or "King Lear Defying the Storm," forwarded on receipt of the subscription price. Either of the Engravings is worth double the price asked for the Magazine.

☞ Any one sending a club of five will receive an extra subscription free. Single copie 20 cents, free by mail. Six months subscription, without the Engraving, $1.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Address JULIUS A. BONEZ, Publisher, Goldsboro, N. C.

q 2-tf

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE

STANDARD SCALES.

ALSO,

The most Perfect Alarm Cash Drawer.

MILES ALARM TILL CO'S. Also,

Herring's Safe's Coffee and Drug Mills, Letts Presses.

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E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.

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FAIRBANKS & Co., 53 Camp Street, New Orleans.

FAIRBANKS & Co., 93 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FAIRBANKS & Co., 388 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

FAIRBANKS & Co., 303 St. Paul's st., Montreal.

FAIRBANKS & Co., 34 King William St., London, Eng.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., 2 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 111 Lake St., Chicago.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 139 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co, 182 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 5th and Main St., Louisville.

FAIRBANKS & Co., 302 and 304 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.

FAIRBANKS & HUTCHISSON, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

June 1 91-d&w-16w-eod

ESTABLISHED 1844.

The Wilmington Journal

(WEEKLY)

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington JOURNAL (Weekly) on entering upon its twenty-ninth annual volume, has been greatly enlarged and improved. It is the only thirty-six column paper in the State.

AS A FIRST-LASS NEWS AND LITERARY JOURNAL, IT IS UNEXCELLED.

Embraced in its columns is a more complete, compact, yet comprehensive history of the world's doings, from week to week, than can possibly be found in any other journal.

It is just the paper for the home and fireside, full of good reading; all the best Editorials of the daily; all the Congressional, Legislative and Political news of the day.

Its Market Reports

are always full and accurate. The Review of the Markets is accepted by the mercantile community as the true index of the commerce of the city, while its reports of other markets are full and reliable.

INTERESTING

Stories, Tales, &c.

are given every week, making it the best family paper published in the country.

ITS CIRCULATION

is very large throughout the State and whole South. In New Hanover, Edgecombe Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus it is especially large, while in Halifax, Wilson, Wayne, Carteret, Robeson, Richmond, Anson, Cumberland and Moore, and in several counties of South Carolina, its circulation is very good.

It is published every Friday on the following

TERMS:

One copy, for one year	$2 00
One copy, for six months	1 00
Three copies, for one year	5 50
Four copies, for one year	7 00
Five copies, for one year	8 50
Ten copies, for one year	15 00
Twenty copies, for one year	25 00

☞ To every getter-up of a CLUB OF TEN, one copy will be sent free for one year.

Address

JOURNAL

Wilmington, N. C.

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE

"Only Good Sauce,"

And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famou Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS

NEW YORK.

June 22 48- yd&w

$5 to $20 PER DAY. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

may 25 124-d&wlv

The Piedmont Press,

HICKORY, N. C.,

Is the only paper published in Catawba county, and has an extensive circulation among Merchants, Farmers, and all classes of business men in the State. The PRESS is a live, wide-awake Democratic paper, and is a desirable medium for advertising in Western North Carolina. Liberal terms allowe on yearly advertisements. Subscription $2 in advance.

Address MURRILL & TOMLINSON, Editors and Proprietors.

march 24 71-tf

Coffee and Cheese.

ROASTED JAVA AND RIO COFFEE.

Sapsago and Eidam Cheese,

For sale at G. H. W. RUNGE,

N. E. Corner Market and Second Sts.

June 20 167

SOL. BEAR & BRO'S,

20 Market Street.

CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AT OUR RETAIL STORE!

Great Bargains!

8/2-4 LINEN SHEETING from 70 cts. and $1 12 per yard.

Mozambiques 7 cts. per yard,

SWISS MUSLINS,

200 Dozen Linen Towels and Napkins,

Irish and German Linen Shirtings,

Cambric Handkerchiefs,

MATTINGS, White and Colored.

50 Pieces LINEN for Ladies Traveling Dresses and Boys wear

Large assortment of Panama and Straw Hats for Children and Men.

We will commence on Monday to sell the above and will continue daily until the whole stock is closed out.

☞ Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we know it will repay them.

In future we intend to confine our business to Clothing and Merchant Tailoring.

may 23 122-tf

--$20--

WILL BUY A

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Premium Bond

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Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21 but he may receive

$100.000!

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3,000, &c., &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.

5th Series Drawing, July 6th, 1875.

Circulars giving full explanation, will be sent free of charge on application.

For Bonds and full information, address without delay,

MORCENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

23 Park Row, New York.

Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Remit by Draft on New York City Banks, Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

april 8 84 tf

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND the best and cheapest line of Gents and Ladies custom made

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SLIPPERS,

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We can beat the world on

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

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Our Men's and Boy's KIP BROGANS we guarrantee—cannot be excelled in price or quality.

EVANS & VONGLAHN.

June 13 161—

Flour and Meal.

AND MIXED FEED. Car-load orders filled on short-notice. Grain bought at the highest market price. Address,

CHARLOTTE CITY MILL,

Charlotte, N. C.

june 25 125-tf

TO HOLDERS

—OF—

CITY COUPONS.

Office of Treasurer and Collector,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 29th, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE JULY COUPONS 1875 (of Bonds of this City) cannot be promptly paid.

In consequence of certain changes under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this to as to the manner of assessment of the Real and Personal Property in this city; and thereby the City Tax Books not yet having been placed in possession of the undersigned for collection; together with other complications in regard to our Municipal affairs, now pending before the supreme Court of North Carolina, the city of Wilmington must necessarily crave some indulgence from the holders of City Coupons, under existing circumstances.

T. C. SERVOSS,

City Treasurer.

June 30 155-tf

Builders Hardware,

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

GLASS, &c., &c.

The attention of builders and others is called to our well selected stock, at reduced prices.

Call and examine at

NATH'L JACOBI'S

HARDWARE DEPOT.

Fish Hooks and Lines,

SEINE TWINE, SCYTHES,

Grass Hooks, Garden Hoes and Rakes.

AXLES, SPRINGS,

CARRIAGE MATERIALS, &c.

Orders by mail promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

NATHANIEL JACOBI,

HARDWARE DEPOT,

NO. 9 MARKET ST.

June 30 167

RAIL ROADS.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA —AND— AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (Daily).

Leave Wilmington	6.35 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M,
" " Augusta	8.30 A. M
Leave Augusta	8.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	6.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1 10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7 10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia, will take this Train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 P. M.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington	6:30 A M
Arrive at Florence	2:05 P M
Leave Florence	2:45 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	6:25 P M

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1 55 P. M
Leave Florence	1 45 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia	9 00 A. M.
Leave Columbia	5 30 P M.
Leave Florence	4.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	9.00 P. M.

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS, with PASSENGER COACH attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 30 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 30 P. M.

☞ Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take night Express train from Wilmington.

☞ Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Gen'l Superintendent.

July 3 159-tf

Carolina Central Railway Co.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., July 1, 1875.

Change of Schedule,

On and after July 1st, 1875, the trains will be run over this Railway as follows:

EASTERN DIVISION.

Passenger and Mail Trains—Daily

Leave Wilmington at	6.30 P. M
Arrive in Charlotte at	5 30 A M
Leave Charlotte at	7:00 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	7:00 A M

Fast Freight and Passenger Trains—Daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	6 10 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at	9:00 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	7:00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington at	9.45 P. M

WESTERN DIVISION.

Leave Charlotte at	6:00 A M
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at	9:00 A M
Leave Buffalo at	3:45 P M
Arrive at Charlotte	6:45 P M

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads, Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with the North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

July 1 155-tf

☞ Papers publishing C. C. Railway schedule will please notice changes.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily (except Sundays)	7.35 A. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M.
" Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M
" Weldon at	3.40 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A.M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount	11.41 A. M.
" Goldsboro at	1.35 P. M.
" Union Depot	6.05 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Union depot, daily, at	6 30 P. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M.
" Rocky Mountat	3.30 A. M.
" Weldon at	6.00 A. M.
Leave Weldon, daily, at	7.00 P. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.30 P. M.
" Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M.
" Union Depot at	6 30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek route.

☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this Train. ☜

Freight Trains will leave Wilmington triweekly at 8.00 A. M. as d arrive at 1.40 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

June 9 137-tf

Bear copy.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK AND TREASURER,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

Concerning Cows and other cattle running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

Section 1. That any COW or STEER CATTLE of ANY KIND, found running at large within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal, and the owner required to pay a f

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

Masonic Journal.

Messrs. E. A. Wilson, of the Kinston *Gazette*, and Geo. S. Baker, of the Louisburg *Courier*, purpose starting at Greensboro, about the 15th of September, a weekly Masonic Journal. They are gentlemen of talent and experience, and assure us the *Journal* will be one of which the fraternity may be proud, and that no pains or expense will be spared to make it up to the mark in every respect.

Interesting to County Commissioners

Battle's Revisal, page 272, sec. 5, provides: "The Board of County Commissions in each county shall hold a *regular* meeting at the Court House, on the 1st Monday in September and March in each year. They may hold *special* meetings on the 1st Monday in each month, and no special meeting shall be holden for *more than two days*. Every meeting shall be open to all persons. They may adjourn their regular meetings in March and September, from day to day, until the business before them is disposed of."

Superior Court.

The following cases were disposed of in this Court yesterday:

State vs. Benj. Shepherd, for larceny. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. John Forbes, *et als*, for larceny. Judgment that Forbes pay the costs and give bond in the sum of [illegible] for good behavior, and to pay a fine of $100. The commutation of a sentence of [illegible] the Penitentiary previously pronounced against Forbes at this [illegible].

State vs. Charlotte [illegible], for larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in the Work House.

State vs. Lucy Neal, for larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to [illegible] at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

State vs. Henry Dunn, for larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 3 years in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. John Skipper, for larceny. Jury out.

The Jackson Burges Case Not Guilty.

It will be remembered that James Burgess and Caleb P. Snow were indicted for the murder of Cader Jackson. On Tuesday last the case was called and the Solicitor for the State having announced his readiness to try the case Snow, through his counsel, Adam Empie, Esq., offered to make affidavit to the effect that he believed he could not recieve a fair trial in the county of New Hanover; that the prosecutor and one of the principal witnesses in the case had been assiduously circulating rumors in the city and county to the effect that he was before the death of Jackson, a fugitive from another prosecution for murder in the county of Carteret, &c. Upon this affidavit the Court granted the prayer for a removal of the case to another county, and ordered it to be sent to the county of Onslow. The effect of this order was to work a severance in the bill of indictment, so that James Burgess only was put upon his trial in this county.

The jury, after deliberating *forty-one* hours, returned a verdict on yesterday of "not guilty."

Brunswick County.

A friend, writing us from Supply, says that Mr. H. C. Drew, that neighborhood, last Tuesday killed a fish hawk which measured 5 feet 3 inches from tip to tip of its wings.

In regard to the crops in that section he says that they were kept back by dry weather until about the first of June, but that during that month there was too much rain, and some of the crops were injured. Recently the seasons have been more favorable and the crops are improving. The turpentine farmers are paying less attention to that crop this year than has been the case since the war, and in consequence cereals are being more extensively cultivated, and there will be plenty to eat next year.

As regards politics, our friend thinks that the prospects in Brunswick are not only favorable, but highly encouraging.

Superior Court.

The following is a summary of the business transacted in this Court yesterday:

State vs. Wm. Statcher, *alias* Wm. McNeill, for larceny. Verdict guilty. Judgment suspended on payment of costs and ordered to give bond of $200 for good conduct.

State vs. Ned Gause, for larceny. Jury out.

Larry Fisher was ordered to give bond for his appearance this morning to answer contempt of Court.

Pender Superior Court.

This tribunal held its first session yesterday. There was a full attendance of the good people of the county, which showed the interest which they take in the new court.

Of course but little business was done at this first term. His Honor delivered a very full and interesting charge to the Grand Jury, which was listened to with great interest by the Bar and Citizens.

The dockets of Pender are not small somewhat to the disappointment of the lawyers.

A Lusus Naturæ.

A correspondent informs us that Mr. J. C. Graham, of Shoe Heel, has a young chicken four weeks old, alive and doing well, which actually struts about on four legs, instead of the usual two, always appended to its feathery tribe. Two of these feet are in the usual place but the others grow out near the root of the tail. It is of the common breed of fowls, and will probably graduate, if it lives long enough, in some show menagerie.

Cotton in New York dull and easier, at 15¾ to 16 cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 32 cents; and Rosin firm at $1.70 to $1.75 for strained.

The Crops in Robeson.

We regret to hearn of the present unfavorable report of the crops in the Western part of Robeson county. It has been so wet during the past four weeks that farmers could not work more than one-half the time, and on Thursday night it rained in torrents, filling the low places so completely with water that the growing corn and cotton will be seriously damaged. The grass did also so overrun everything, that some of its planters assert that not more than one-half of a crop can be made, even under the most favorable circumstances.

Musquito Nets.

A LARGE STOCK JUST RECEIVED, and for sale low by D. A. SMITH & CO.

July 13.

County Commissioners.

An adjourned session of the regular monthly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday, present, Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, and Commissioners Morris, Wagner, VanAmringe and Nixon.

The matter of the Railway Bridge Company was again resumed, at which time Hon. R. R. Bridgers, President of the Company, made a lengthy statement in support of the complaint made by Maj. C. M. Stedman, attorney for the Company, at the conclusion of which the Board went into a consideration of the assessment placed on the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company, by the Assessors of the township of Cape Fear, and after an examination of witnesses and hearing the arguments of counsel, it was ordered that, if the President of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company pays, within ten days, to A. R. Black, Esq., Tax Collector of New Hanover county, the tax due by said Railway Bridge Company for the past three years on a valuation of $50,000 for the property of the said Railway Bridge Company, and pays to Elijah Hewlett, County Treasurer, the sum of $500, the judgment obtained against the said Railway Bridge Company in the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina will be considered satisfied and paid, and that the assessment on the said Railway Bridge Company for the year 1875 will be placed at $50,000.

Applications of C. Hüssell and A. M. Nelson for license to retail spirituous liquors were granted.

The report of Elijah Hewlett, County Treasurer, was received and ordered spread on the minutes.

The Chairman was requested to examine and report as to Commissioners fees.

The report of the Auditing Committee was received, approved and ordered spread on the minutes.

It was ordered that the Clerk turn over the registration and poll books belonging to the following townships in Pender county, viz: Rocky Point, Lincoln, Columbia, Union, Holden, Holly, Grant and Caswell.

It was ordered that the following named persons be and are hereby appointed Registrars and Inspectors of an election, to be held on the first Thursday of August, 1875, in the county of New Hanover, as required by law; and that the Chairman of this Board be authorized to make such changes in the same as may be necessary:

First Ward, Upper Division, C. H. Strode, Registrar.

Inspectors—Wm. Phinney, L. G. Thornton, Duncan Holmes, O. A. Wiggins.

Voting Place—Thornton's Cart House.

First Ward, Second Division, James A. Lowrey, Registrar.

Inspectors—J. M. Wise, Robt. Orrell, J. H. Brown, Julius Hahn.

Voting Place—Engine House.

Second Ward, D. O'Conner, Registrar.

Inspectors—C. Mallett, Sr., J. F. Post, Geo. Jackson, J. C. Lumsden.

Voting Place—Court House.

Third Ward, Nathan Sampson, Registrar.

Inspectors—James D. Dry, C. F. W. Bissenger, Ed Howard, H. Von Glahn.

Voting Place—Giblem Lodge.

Fourth Ward, J. K. Cutler, Registrar.

Inspectors—Walter Henderson, W. P. Oldham, Wm. B. Hall, W. G. Fowler.

Voting Place—Ann Street Engine House.

Fifth Ward, W. H. Thurber, Registrar.

Inspectors—E. D. Hewlett, John McIntire, Anthony Howe, Jr., John Darden.

Voting Place—Anthony Howe's Shop.

Cape Fear Township, H. E. Scott, Registrar.

Inspectors—Murphy Ward, Thomas Williams, Emeral Williams, D. S. Saunders.

Voting Place—Williams' House.

Harnett Township, W. W. Humphrey, Registrar.

Inspectors—Daniel Davis, James Grant, Jordan Nixon, Ed. Moore.

Voting Place—W. W. Humphrey's House.

Masonboro' Township, Elijah Hewlett, Registrar.

Inspectors—John J. Beasley, Joseph Smith, John A. Farrow, John Ottoway.

Voting place—Whiskey Creek.

Federal Point Township—Stephen Keys, Registrar.

Inspectors—H. L. Horn, Jos. Burrus, Jos. Davis, W. H. Williams.

Voting place—Biddle's Store.

It was ordered that the Clerk furnish the Sheriff of New Hanover county a list of the Registrars and Inspectors as appointed by the Board to hold an election on the 1st Thursday in August next.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Public Speaking in Pender County

A large number of the citizens of that county, being in attendance in its first Court, requested Ed. M. Carr, Esq., of Sampson, to address them on the subject of *Convention* and *Pender County*, which he did; as we learn, in a very brilliant effort, that elicited many hearty plaudits of his audience.

He expressed the firmest conviction that the Convention would be largely controlled by the friends of the great movement, and he had no doubt it would result in the greatly needed reformation of the State Government.

Death of Master Mark Bridges.

We regret to learn of the sudden death at Annapolis, Md., early on Saturday morning of Cadet Mark Bridges, son of Hon. R. R. Bridges, of this city. Master Bridges had been sick but a few days, with intermittant billious fever, and no cause had been felt for serious alarm here until the arrival of a telegram on Friday night stating that he was worse and was not expected to live. Col. Bridges left immediately for Annopolis but a dispatch from him on Saturday morning, dated at Petersburg, conveyed the sad intellegence of the death of his son. The body will be taken to Tarboro for intermitent, where it will arrive this afternoon.

Master Bridges was just sixteen years of age and was an unusually promising lad. He had recently passed a very creditable examination at Annapolis and a bright future had seemed to open before him. This is the second son the parents have been called upon to mourn during the past few years—sons almost men—and we offer them our sincere condolence.

THE HARPER ASE.

The Testimony—A Murderous Assault—A Closely Connected Chain of Circumstantial Evidence—The Judge's Charge.

In the case of the State *versus* William Fisher and John Fisher, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, the Court was occupied nearly all of yesterday in hearing the evidence, the argument of counsel and delivering the charge to the jury. It will be remembered that these defendants were charged with the murderous assault upon Mr. G. W. Harper, which came so near resulting fatally.

THE TESTIMONY.

Geo. W. Harper, having taken the witness stand, testified: On the 28th of May I stopped at Fisher's house on Castle street, a colored man, to make a bargain. Afterwards I proceeded on my way home to the Sound, and having gone half a mile, there came up two men; came out of the pines near enough for me to reach them with a walking stick; had guns; asked if that was Mr. Bonham; one of them raised his gun and fired; scared my horse, but did not hit me. They then fired the second time; hit me with five shot, buck shot; hit the cart with small shot, duck or squirrel. I was shot about twilight. The guns were long rifles as they seemed to me. Bonham lives near where I was shot; has a horse like mine, a coat fashioned like mine, and a hat like mine. These two men shot me. I did not know their names, but know they are the men, (pointing at the prisoners in the box.) The voice did not sound like the voice I heard that night.

Kiah Bonham testified that he met Harper next morning after he was shot. He showed me where was shot. I saw two tracks and followed them towards town. The tracks seemed to run back ten or twelve steps—followed the tracks from that place to the embankment of the Sound Railroad where the Railroad crosses our road—about one hundred and fifty yards from the city limits, coming into Castle street; then I lost the track. I heard the reports of the guns when Mr. Harper was shot. I shot a slut—black, with yellow under her breast. I have seen that slut with William Fisher, who said she belonged to him; she was a cut-tail dog—small portion of tail cut off. I lost 16 or 17 head of hogs. I shot the dog and crippled another. I thought I heard some one going off mumbling. Sometimes I have seen Peter Lee with the Fishers. Williams testified that he went with Kiah Benham when he shot the slut. William Fisher said the slut was his. In February I was talking with William Fisher about dogs killing sheep. William Fisher said if any body shot his dog he would shoot them if he had to follow them for six months.

A. H. Morris, Deputy Sheriff, testified that he found two muskets, one in John Fisher's house and one in William Fisher's house; found the guns on Monday morning after the Friday evening on which Harper was shot.

Polly Kornegay testified that she lived between Church and Castle streets. On Friday evening, near sun-down, John and William Fisher passed my house going toward the Sound—going along Castle street road. They had guns. I spoke to them. This was the last Friday in May. They were going in the direction of the Sound.

William Kelly—Heard Harper was shot on Saturday; he was shot on Friday. On the Friday evening that Harper was shot, I saw William and John Fisher going down the Sound road with guns.

John Alexander—On the evening that Harper was shot I went home and met William and John Fisher coming from the direction of the Sound Railroad.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Arthur Fisher testified that he was a brother of one of the defendants and uncle to the other. I knew John and William Fisher's dog. They had no such bitch as was described by Bonham and others.

Larry Fisher testified that he was the son of William Fisher. I heard on Saturday evening that Harper was shot. The evening before, I was at home with others. We were going to Christian Chapel to church. William and John Fisher did not go out that night. I got there about dusk. Squire Fisher staid at William Fisher's.

Squire Fisher testified that he was a brother of William Fisher; never heard Hewlett was shot. The night before Harper was shot I staid at home all night. I know William Fisher's dog. It was dark colored—a slut—with yellow spot on her breast.

Doucy Franks testified that she lived on Tenth street; heard when Harper was shot. I was at home the evening before. My house is near William Fisher's.

Henry Merrick, testified that he lived on Tenth street, opposite to William Fisher; heard Saturday morning that Harper was shot; I was at home all day on Friday; saw William Fisher between dusk and dark; staid on my piazza 'till dark. They might have gone out the back way.

Eveline Fisher testified that she went to William Fisher's a little after dark. Ann Pearsall came after I came. Lizzie Bradley went with me. Arthur went over after dark. Cardis Fisher, John Fisher and wife Mary Fisher and Lavinia Fisher, were there.

Ann Pearsall: I live on Second street; I heard about Mr. Harper's being shot about the middle of the week; heard it on Thursday. I was at William Fisher's. He, Mr. William Fisher, came in about dusk. Larry Fisher was there. I left there after 9 o'clock; heard between 8 and 9 o'clock that Harper was shot.

REPLICATION BY THE STATE.

London Southerland testified that there was a slut at William Fisher's—yellow-tan with bob tail.

Chauncy Southerland proved the good character of London Southerland.

His Honor Judge McKoy consumed near an hour in summing up the testimony and explaining the principles of law in their bearing upon the chain of circumstantial evidence. His charge was most clear in its arrangement, and forcible in its delivery, placing the question of fact for the decision of the jury in so plain a manner that the meanest intellect could understand, and applying the law with a learning so exact, that it would seem impossible for the most ignorant jury not to comprehend.

The jury had not rendered their verdict at the hour of our going to press.

Rev. Robert Brent Drane, son of the Rev. Dr. Drane, so long the Pastor of St. James Church, was ordained in that church on Sunday morning, and preached his maiden sermon at St. John's Church in the evening. We will refer to the interesting ceremony length to-morrow.

Cumberland Cotton

Mr William Alderman, writes us from Fayetteville, and encloses a cotton bloom which opened on his plantation on 30th June, the first of the season

Cotton in Cumberland was doing well, but corn looked badly with a poor stand, and very uneven, and from present appearances will not yield more than half a crop.

Doregaray is actively pursued in Spain by the Republicans. It is thought he will seek refuge in French territory.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Harper Case Again—Verdict of Not Guilty—The Jury Said to Have Been Tampered With—Investigation of the Matter—Judge McKoy Indignant.

After Court commenced its morning session on yesterday, His Honor directed the sheriff to cause the jury in the case of the State vs. William Fisher and John Fisher to take their seats in the jury box. The testimony in the case was reported in full in the JOURNAL of yesterday, and must have presented to the minds of its readers a singularly strong case of a closely connected chain of circumstantial evidence; and no doubt this must have been the light in which His Honor viewed the facts of the case, from the proceedings which followed the rendition of the verdict, the Judge evidently being surprised at its character.

When the jury had taken their seats and answered to their names, His Honor asked the question: "Gentlemen, have you agreed in your verdict?" One of them rising, replied, "We have, and find the defendants *not guilty*."

The Judge then said he regretted that a jury could have been found in New Hanover county who would return such a verdict in such a case as this. He had never seen a plainer case. But although the case was so plain, and the testimony introduced in behalf of the State was so conclusive of the guilt of the defendants, yet, inasmuch as the law makes the jury the judges of the facts, and their finding final, he would make no comments on this verdict, were he not under the impression that the jury had been tampered with by outside influences. He could account for their verdict in no other way. Addressing himself to the jury, he said, "Your finding in this cause convinces me that you are unfit to be entrusted, as a jury, with the trial of causes in this Court, and you will therefore be discharged."

Mr. Solicitor Norment—If your Honor please, since your Honor has in my judgment so properly animadverted upon the finding of this jury, I think it proper, just here, for me to state that information has just reached me to the effect that one of the jurors was seen in a bar-room during the trial of this case, drinking with one of the witnesses for the defendants.

Judge McKoy—What is the name of the juror?

Mr. Solicitor Norment—His name is Merrick.

Judge McKoy addressing this juror—Stand up. What have you to say? Merrick confessed that he took the drink, but stated that he went into the bar-room for that purpose, and paid for the liquor with his own money; that the witness for the defendants came into the bar-room after him and drank with him, but that he, the juror, paid for the liquor.

His Honor then said to the jury that whenever grand juries or *petit* juries failed to discharge their duties, the failure would be followed by scenes of bloodshed and violence. Men of spirit will take justice in their own hands if they seek redress in the courts and fail to find it. This stifling of justice in the *courts* of justice would lead to results which would be disastrous to the whole country.

Turning to Mr. Morris, one of the County Commissioners, the Judge stated that he had sent for him to enquire how often the Board of County Commissioners revised the jury list.

Receiving the reply that it was done once in every twelve months, His Honor instructed him that in their revisions of this list the County Commissioners should be very careful to put no name in the box that did not bear a character which was known to be good.

Addressing Solicitor Norment again, Judge McKoy said, Mr. Solicitor, you can inquire into this matter of the juror Merrick and see if there be grounds for prosecution.

John London Esq., said that although he was the counsel for the defendants he did not know that it devolved on him to say anything, yet he thought he might with propriety say that while the conduct of the juror was reprehensible and unjustified, he might have been acting in ignorance of his duties and requirements, and perhaps meant to do no wrong.

Solicitor Norment.—If your Honor please, I have just learned that one of the witnesses for the defendants, Larry Fisher, who is a son of one of the defendants and brother to the other, was seen nodding and winking to the jury, through the window, while they were in the room making up their verdict.

Judge McKoy—Well sir, let him be arrested, and have the matter investigated. Then turning to the jury, he said: You can be discharged.

To Sheriff Manning:—Mr Sheriff, you will not summon any of these men as talismen on any jury before me.

At this time Deputy Sheriff Morris brought into Court, under arrest, the man Larry Fisher, who was said to have been tampering with the jury.

Deputy Sheriff Hewlett was put upon the stand and examined by the Solicitor.

Question—State to His Honor, what you know of Larry Fisher's tampering with the jury?

Answer—The jury was in the room, (pointing to the jury-room adjoining the Court room) I saw Larry Fisher standing on the ground and looking up at the window where the jury was, gesticulating and making motions with his mouth and hands as if he was talking to them. Whenever one of the jurors would come down in charge of the officer to go to the water-closet, this man Larry Fisher would run ahead and get to the water-closet first. I do not know what he said to them, but this occurred four or five times.

Q.—Were you standing where you could see all this distinctly?

A.—I was.

Examined by Mr. London—Q. When did you first speak of this? A. This morning. Q. Why did you not speak of it on yesterday? A. I thought it was none of my business; the jury was in charge of an officer. Q. How did it happen that you spoke of it this morning? A. I heard them talking about the verdict and the jury, and I mentioned what I had seen.

The Court then required the man Larry Fisher to give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars for his appearance in Court this morning.

It perhaps may be worth while to reportorially remark that the jury was entirely composed of negroes, that the defendants were both negroes, and that Geo. W. Harper, upon whom the murderous assault was made, is a white man.

If, in spite of protest and challenge, an illegal vote is polled, let the proper affidavits be at once made before the proper officer, so that the parties thus illegally voting may at once be arrested and thereby prevented from escaping the penalty provided by law in such cases. We repeat, let the proper affidavits be made and let the parties fraudulently voting be at once arrested.

Pender County Nominating Convention.

SOUTH WASHINGTON, July 12th, 1875.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Pender County convened here to-day to take into consideration the propriety of nominating a candidate to represent the county in the Constitutional Convention. The committee determined to call a nominating Convention to meet at Burgaw on July 21st inst. The Delegates, three from each township, are expected to meet promptly at the above time and place at 11 o'clock A. M. and are as follows:

DELEGATES.

Caswell.—Dr, J. F. Simpson. Dr, J. R. Hawes, D. Larkins.

Columbia.—Dr. J. C. Broadhurst, M. C. Collins, G. F. Walker.

Lincoln.—Bruce Williams, B. C. Bordeaux, D. J. Bordeaux.

Rocky Point.—Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Dr. J. H. Hicks, Dr. W. T. Ennett.

Holden.—S. P. Hand, Dr. R. T. Sanders, J. H. Moore.

Holly.—Thos. Williams, J. H. James, G. T. Seaman.

Union.—J. D. Powers, W. S. Rivenbark. J. J. Moore.

Grant.—Frank Sidbury, R. K. Bryan, Wesley Westbrook.

The above delegates were appointed by the Executive Committee, after full consultation with members of the party from all parts of the county, the time being too short to hold primary meetings for that purpose in the different townships.

By order of the Executive Committee.

S. P. HAND, Secretary.

If you once wear an Elmwood collar, you will not be satisfied in wearing any other.

A Revengeful Organ.

The stomach is a revengeful organ. If we assign it indigestible food, it not only refuses to perform its office, but inflicts upon us unspeakable tortures, such as those of indigestion, colic, cholera morbus, &c. Not content with giving us pain, it frequently inaugurates an excessive and wasting diarrhœa, called dysentery, which carries us to our graves. With a view to prevert these consequences, as soon as the stomach gives notice by premonitory twinges that its cargo is not to its liking, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be swallowed. This admirable digestive cordial will promptly reconcile the refractory organ to its contents, and prevent any of those annoying and possibly fatal results which the presence of indigestible food in the stomach is liable to produce. The Bitters are also a superb tonic, restorative and appetizer.

For the Journal.

Convention Nomination in Onslow

JACKSONVILLE, July 5th, 1875.

Dear Journal:

In pursuance of a call of the Legislature of North Carolina, a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled here today for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent Onslow in the Constitutional Convention to be held in September next.

J. W. Shackleford was called to the chair. He explained, in a few very appropriate remarks, the object of the meeting.

After several preliminary motions had been satisfactorily disposed of, and the several districts found represented by delegates appointed by the several township meetings, the Chairman announced to the Convention that nominations were then in order. The Convention then proceeded to make a choice and Hon. James G. Scott was chosen. His nomination was afterwards made unanimous by the respective delegations from the several townships.

A committee was then appoited to wait on and inform the gentleman of his nomination. He soon appeared, and after thanking the Convention for the honor thus done him, favored the meeting with a short, but pointed speech in his own happy and lucid style. Nothing need be said here of the ability of our nominee. He is too well known to require any comment from our hands, and well may Onslow feel proud of the nomination.

There will be, if any, a very feeble opposition, for Onslow is all right.

The whole proceedings were attended with harmony and good order.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Wilmington JOURNAL, *Morning Star* and Duplin *Record*.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Chairman.
H. H. SANDLIN, Jr., Secretary.

Re-Union of the Veterans of Fort Fisher.

To the Survivors of the Confederate Forces (army and navy) engaged in the Battles of Fort Fisher, N. C., December 25th, 1864, and January 15th, 1865,

COMRADES:

In response to what seems to be a very general desire on your part, I invite you to assemble in the city of Wilmington, N. C., on the morning of the 10th of November next, (being the second day of the Agricultural Fair) for a social re-union.

Ten years have elapsed since the flag and the cause we loved, went down in blood, and we parted in sadness. We did not then surrender our right to live in history, when we laid down our arms to overwhelming numbers. When we swore allegiance to the Federal Government, we did not forswear all the hallowed memories of heroic association, nor our ceaseless love for those who died in the defence of self-government by the States.

Being true men, our oath to support the amended Constitution of the United States, with the old flag, will be kept inviolate; and it will only make us better men and better citizens to mingle together once more upon the field where our souls were tried and our manhood proved.

I would hesitate to make this request, did I not believe that an era of reconciliation between the North and South had dawned upon us, and that our meeting will not be understood as a political gathering, to revive the litter asperities of the past, but will be appreciated as a proper desire on the part of the veterans, to preserve a correct account of their valor, fortitude and patient suffering in behalf of a cause which they deemed right.

WILLIAM LAMB,
Late Colonel Com'd'g Fort Fisher.
Norfolk, Va., July 5, 1875.

Remember that the election law requires "*That when a voter is challenged at the polls upon demand of any citizen of the State it shall be the duty of the Inspectors of the Election to require said voter before being allowed to vote to prove by the oath of some other person known to the judges the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.*"

Remember also that the election law says: "*No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual or bona fide resident on the day of election, and no certificates of registration shall be given.*"

Atlantic Cotton Mills at Lawrence, Maine, employing 1250 operatives, have suspended work for eight weeks.

STATE NEWS.

Raleigh is to have a chain gang on the street.

One Toisnot firm sold $1,000 worth of goods last Saturday.

An effort is to be made soon to build a Presbyterian Church at LaGrange.

The Tar River Jocky Club will enjoy a good dinner at Runnymede Park next week.

Hillsboro and Durham are pitted against each other for a match game of base ball on Tuesday next.

Messrs. Wooley & Gardner, of the Snow Hill Vidette, have purchased and will hereafter run the Kinston Gazette.

THE Radicals of Jones county have nominated Jacob F Scott, the present member of the Legislature, for Convention.

The Executive Committee of Lenoir county have placed in nomination Jas. M. Wooten, a very popular and deserving young gentleman, in the place of Mr. Parrott, deceased.

Bryant R. Hunnant and P. T. Massey are the Radical Convention candidates in Johnson. The rumor that Maj. Smith is a candidate is untrue. The Major is however actively canvassing the county in the interest of the Radical party, which we had hoped he had grown tired of.

The Kinston *Gazette* and Snow Hill *Vidette* are to consolidate, and publish ed from the *Gazette* office, by Messrs. Wooley & Gardner of the *Vidette*, who have bought the *Gazette*. We wish the new management success.

A banquet will be given next week to the delegates to the Cotton States Congress, which assembles in Raleigh on the 13th inst.

Rev. J. B. Bobbitt was called to the Raleigh Edenton Street M. E. Church, vice Rev. A. W. Mangum, resigned, but was compelled to decline.

The Salisbury Examiner says: Mr. J. W. Fisher, of this county, raised from 3 bushels of seed, 121 large shocks of oats, and he thinks it will thesh out between 100 and 125 bushels.

The Mt. Airy Watchman says: The crops of Surry were never in a better condition at this season. The corn promises an abundant yield; large fields of wheat greet the eye in every locality, and the stand of tobacco is excellent. All of these indications give promises of future wealth.

A Western exchange, that evidently nows something of the carpet-bag Legislature of North Carolina, has the following good hit: "An ex-member of the North Carolina Legislature has returned to his old home—the Ohio State Penitentiary—and he seems to feel more contented than for years past."

Gen. Clingman has accepted the invitation of the Trustees to deliver the Annual Address at the Commencement of the University of the South at Sewannee, Tenn, on the 5th of August. This institution of learning was established by the Episcopal Church South and has its entire support.

The Court for Cabarrus county now in session, is held in a store room, in the absence of a Court House, that building having been destroyed by fire some time since.

A negro was captured at Tarboro on Friday, charged with acting as a spy for Hamp Austin, an ex-penitentiary bird, and gang of rogues who is thought to have a rendezvous in the Western part of Edgecombe county. The boy has been "passed up," and promises to make developments that may lead to the rest of the gang.

Says the Tarboro *Southerner* of Thursday: "Capt. McCorkle, Chief Engineer of the Seaboard & Raleigh R. R; has been in town for several days in the interests of the above named road. The Capt. informed us that he thought probable that the road would be put in running order to Williamston by the fall. He has been over the line below here, and left Wednesday morning for Raleigh, by private conveyance, to secure the right of way. The people of this section should hail with delight the opening of a new route for freights and passengers."

The street hands of Charlotte have "struck," because they were not paid weekly instead of monthly.

The Asheville *Citizen* says of Maj. Marcus Erwin, who it was stated by the *Pioneer* would canvass the West against Convention: "The Major will do no such thing, but upon the contrary has all along been in favor of Convention, as many other good Republicans are. Don't cut up at false alarms, but stick to your civil rights platform.

It appears that North Carolina furnishes three-fourths of the dried blackberry crop of this country—15,000 barrels of 20,000 barrels raised. A Georgia cotemporary does not wish to see its State waste any longer a crop that paid North Carolina a half million of dollars last year. It contends that drying blackberries at 5½ cents per pound is far more profitable than raising cotton at 15.

Newbern *Times*: "We saw yesterday by the courtesy of those having them in charge, at the jewelery store of Sam K. Eaton, two handsome gold headed ebony canes that are to be shortly presented the Col. L. W. Humphrey, President A. & N. C. R. R. and Capt. W. H. Green, Superintendent N. C. D. Richmond and Danville R. R. by the officers and members of the Newbern Steam Fire Engine Company as an evidence of their appreciation of the courtesies shown them by those officials on the recent trip of the Company to the celebration at Charlotte. The presentation will take place next week."

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

LATER FROM THE CARLIST SEAT OF WAR.

DEBATE IN A FRENCH ASSEMBLY

LONDON, July 12.—Pall Mall Gazette says, we have received the following from a specially well informed correspondent of the Herald of yesterday: Gen. Cabrera has left Biarritz for Bagneas de Bigon having abandoned his intention of going to Madrid. He has small faith in the ultimate success of Gen. Jovellars operations against Darregaray he has already escaped by an extraordinary march of ninety Kilometres. This agrees with Darregarays avowed intention not to fight except in the basque provinces. The Carlist artillery now numbers 120 guns and more are expected daily.

MADRID, July 12.—An official despatch says Gen. Delatre has driven Darregaray from Torrecilla guara Sieste and Boltana. The Carlists resisted Alfonsists stoutly and lost many men, killed and wounded prisoners, they retreated to the valley of Aran in the pierinz. Gen. Delatre is still pursuing them and Gen. Martinez Campas is making forced marched to join in pursuit.

ELECTRICISMS.

Some bogus buyers have been operating in New York and Boston, purchasing in the name of prominent North Carolina houses in Raleigh and Oxford.

Mrs. Nelly Algernon Sartoris is a ma. The baby is a boy, and weighs 10½ pounds. Long Branch was the place.

CONVENTION.

The Election Law.

The act calling the Convention prescribes:

Sec. 2. The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates that it has members of the House of Representatives under the present apportionment, and the said delegates shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which qualifications the Convention shall be the judge.

Sec 3. On the 1st Thursday of August, 1865, the sheriffs of the State shall open polls for the election of delegates to the said Convention from their respective counties, and the election aforesaid, and the registration for the same, shall be held and conducted by the officers thereof, including registrars and judges of election appointed; the votes counted and compared; the result proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as provided by law for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

The following are the provisions of the act of 1873-74 relating to the election of members of the General Assembly:

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That there will be an election held for the following officers on the first Thursday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874,) and every two years thereafter: Members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; county treasurer, register of deeds, county surveyor, five county commissioners, a coroner and sheriff for their respective counties, and also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for their respective districts.

Sec. 12. That all elections hereinafter ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and one hundred and twenty-four, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistant with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted: *Provided*, that any elector shall be eligible as registrar for their several townships in all such elections, and any provisions of chapter one hundred and eighty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this proviso is hereby repealed. That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he purposes to vote.

The following are the sections of chapter 185, Laws of 1871-'72, relating to the registration of voters, re-enacted in section 12, of the act of assembly above recited:

(*Chapter* 185, *Acts of Assembly* 1871-'72.)

SECTION 6. Registrars shall be furnished with registration books, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and registrars shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sunday's excepted) from the first Thursday in July, 1872, up to and including the day preceding the first Thursday in August, 1872, keep open said books for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township or do not appear in the revised list.

Sec. 7. *No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual bona fide resident on the day of election and no certificates of registration shall be given.*

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the registrars and judges of election to attend at the polling place of the township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election from the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. until the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., when and where the said books shall be open for the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing in said books. In case of any such objection, the Register shall enter upon his books, opposite the name of the person objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day where he, together with said Judges of Election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to. *Provided* that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any persons registered or offering to register at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this act, or as provided in the Constitution, the Registrar shall erase his name from the books.

Sec. 11. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has for any other reason become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

Sec. 15. Immediately after any election the Judges of Election shall deposit the registration books with the Register of Deeds for their respective counties.

Sec. 18. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballot, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared.

Sec. 21. Returns from all the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the County Commissioners, who shall in the presence of such persons as choose to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and so far as County Officers, Members of the House of Representatives and Senators, where the Senatorial District consists of but one county are concerned, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected. Should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the Commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected. And if for any cause the returns of any precinct be not in by three o'clock, P. M., on that day, then, and in that case the Commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at twelve o'clock, M., when the polls of the various precincts of the county shall be compared and in the meantime they shall direct the Sheriff or one of his deputies to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officer with the vote of his precinct. When the Commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall proclaim the result at the Court House door of the voting in their county for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, and shall immediately thereafter file with the register and with the Sheriff of their county or in case there be no sheriff and coroner a certified copy of the same. *Provided* the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns. The commissioners shall also file with the register of deeds the returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

Sec 28. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book and three cents for each new name registered.

Sec. 29. Any registrar or judge or judges of election, appointed under the provisions of this act, or any county commissioners, register of deeds or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this act for the non-performance of which no penalty has been hereinbefore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than twelve months at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 30. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud register, or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than